

Kentucky



Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.]

NEW SERIES, NO. 45. VOL. 3.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN BRADFORD.

TERMS.
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Six months, do 1 50
Three months, do 1 00

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LEXINGTON.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1826.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Turnpiking, Cavalaging and Internal Improvements, seem to occupy much of public attention in some of the States, and in our own, we seem to begin to feel the necessity of doing something in the improvement of our roads.

Can we pursue any thing of more vital importance to the advancement of our individual, or country's prosperity, than to remove, and clear away those obstacles, and impediments, which stand in the way of both, and to promote the facilities of our commercial intercourse between those points of navigation, where the necessary depots of our agricultural and manufactured articles must go for water transportation.

All seem to be of the opinion that we ought to improve our roads by turnpiking or otherwise. We seem willing that the work should begin, and no doubt are at the same time willing that the whole energies of the country shall be brought in aid of this useful object. But still we are puzzled to know how to begin. We feel as if some important operation to prepare the public mind generally is necessary for this great undertaking. We feel as if we are not ready for the work, as if something material is lacking, and which must be brought about before all bands will put forth their strength, or even lay hold of the work at all.

We are well fellow citizens, come out in plain terms, at once, and not heat about the bush any longer. In our unhappy condition we are nearly equally divided into two parties, who stand in a hostile attitude to the political opinions of each other, and it does not seem to stop here; an opposition in every thing undertaken by the one or the other, seems to be opposed by each. These remarks have grown out of things past, and from my own observation at our meeting on the turnpiking subject. A sneering and a squinting at the motives of the movers of this undertaking were visible out of doors, and motives other than the real ones, attributed to them; and yet, those very persons seemed in favour of improving our roads; but still opposed to the meeting; and why? Really because their party was not there at the head of it. It seems then something is to be done;—some operation is necessary to prepare the public mind for this laudable and necessary work; how and where shall we begin is important to know. We will, with due deference to more able hands, give our feeble opinion as to what must first take place, previous to our advancing, either in turnpiking, prosperity, or happiness.

The baneful and corroding influence of party spirit must be checked, and healed in the first place; but the means must be adequate to the disease, for it has sunk deep into the body politic; and the most powerful medicine must be applied to the wound to effect a cure, or we are destined to disgrace and infamy, rather than to prosperity and happiness. We are not past a cure, we can again be restored to a sound condition, we again can be mended, and those opposite and angry currents of public opinion be made to flow together, to the advantage of all, if it is only the wish of all to unite them; but not otherwise.

In vain may we resolve if this baneful party spirit is not removed, and other difficulties and obstacles removed and thrown out of the way. Then will public opinion unite in all our laudable and great undertakings, and our state once more be prosperous, as a necessary consequence.

Here is work then for the philanthropist, for the high minded, and enlightened statesman, and shall none be found to step forward in this good work, a work amongst the most praiseworthy ever undertaken by any set of men?

Should it be said that turnpiking and canalling is alone worthy of your attention? Is the peace, harmony and good order of society, objects of no concern; unworthy the attention of the philosopher and statesman? We hope it will be otherwise; and an object of the first consideration, with our good and gifted men, when assembled in a legislative capacity. It is here the work must begin. The blessings of peace, quietness and happiness, is with them to give to the country. Let a noble and magnanimous sacrifice of party feeling be made on the altar of public good; Let the holy flame of public spirit, and enlightened philanthropy, burn upon the wood, lay & stiuble of party animosity, At the setting of the general assembly, let them sink themselves master builders in the temple of liberty, shew themselves like wise, skilful, and feeling doctors in the science of political surgery, by considering the patient's feelings and wishes, in the operation upon its members—strengthen, rather than weaken; restore rather than amputate; heal rather than cause sickness.

We have arrived at an important crisis in our state affairs, and it is to be hoped a great and magnanimous effort will be made by our legislature to heal and cure our difficulties; by consulting the wish of all, and the feelings generally of the community. Let them strike immediately at those points of difference between the two parties; remove by general consent, and build up with the same. Consult each others feelings in every matter, our interests are the same in the end. The people's interests are yours, but yours may not be the people's, therefore work for them, and all of them, and you can not go far wrong. If you then (for I address myself to our legislature as well as others) can unite on those points of difference, and by a disinterested and magnanimous course aim at the interest and good of both parties, you will accomplish the desired object, peace and harmony will be restored, and the good order of society secured; and prosperity and happiness follow your labours.

The legislature by its wisdom, having cured this party strife, and put out the flame of discord, can then begin to look around them for proper objects to act upon, in relation to their country's comfort, and prosperity. They then can take up the subject of internal improvements, and devise such means as will be best adapted to promote those great objects.

We now say we are ready to go to work. Many difficulties are removed, and we can again pull together at turnpiking, or any thing else. And the

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1826.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL

es may operate with him to defer the payment of specie for the present.

To be better understood, when the whole country is in a sound and solvent condition; and all prosperous, peaceable and happy—and nothing to be feared from counteractions—then there will be no necessity to make heavy draws upon a bank for specie; its paper is cash, not only at home, but every where else. Therefore no danger is to be apprehended from large issues of paper. But under our own circumstances, and such as we have experienced, we could not have committed a more egregious error, than to have cashed it, although we might have had as many specie dollars in our vaults, as we had paper ones in circulation. For in less than six months, or so soon as it had been issued, individuals draws upon the bank would have been made and that too continually until every paper dollar would have been returned and every specie dollar drawn out.

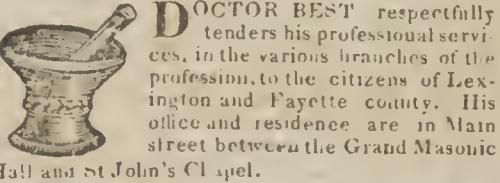
The borrowers now destitute of the means to pay for this silver would have fallen in the mud and sweeping current of the trade winds which are continually blowing eastwardly, and soon swept out of the country by its ruinous gales) we say then that the borrowers would have been destitute of the means to pay the Bank, as they were to pay their creditors, and as effectually ruined, as if no such bank and paper had ever existed.

Then I say under the circumstances in which we were placed, we acted with wisdom not to redeem our paper with specie, and we are not yet ready to do it, even if we were full of cash, and I apprehend neither bank in the state is ready to cash all their notes. Then I say if we go to work for paper let it be state paper rather than petty corporation paper, which has no foundation but individual promises, and nothing for its redemption but individual assurances. Let us then strengthen with every means in our power the commonwealth's bank, that in turn its energies may be exhibited in valuable internal improvements. Let us burn no more of its paper, let vapour and smoke subside, give us substance—something we can see and use for it;—something useful to our citizens, and at the same time beneficial to the state.

We want all the light we can get on those important subjects, we want to come at the best way and means to advance our country's interest, and for this purpose we invite our able men to communicate freely their thoughts to us as to these means and ways.

A FARMER.

MEDICAL NOTICE.



DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St John's Cl spcl.

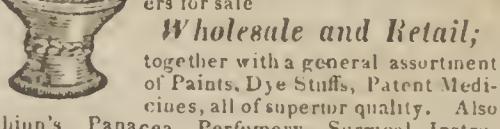
N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodgings.

April 6, 1826—14-tf.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,

Has just received from the eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which off ers for sale



Wholesale and Retail; together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House, and why should not the paper of the Commonwealth of Kentucky be as legitimate, and stand as high as the District of Columbia paper. When based only on the corporated authority of that place and its immediate resources.

Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist. N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIN'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle, Lexington, March 1st 1826—9-tf

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

At the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yerger and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS M'QUAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE;

Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other store in town, a choice selection of Groceries among which are

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
New Orleans, &c.
Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper and Alspice,
Cloves and Ginger,
Almonds and Raisins,
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Mackerel, Codfish, Smoked Herrings and Salmon in kegs,
Port, Claret, Madeira and Teocerife Wine,
Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Gum powder and Shot,
Madder, Coppers and Allum,
Logwood and Camwood,
Pig and Pigtail Tobacco,
Spanish and common Cigars,
Glass and Quineware,
Spun Cotton,
Bed-Cords and Pinw-lines, single or by the dozen,
Cot Nails and Brads,
Flour by the bbl, cwt or smaller quantity to suit purchases
And every other article usually called for at a Grocery

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Will be under the immediate superintendance of

Mr. McHut, whose known experience in the business

renders it necessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished

with good fresh BREAD, RUSK &c. together with Butter,

Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl, keg

or pound—which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.

THE BRUSHES, SOAP, and GLUE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main

Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for

Soap, Grease, &c.

20—t.

THE APPRENTICE

Will be taken in to learn the art of Printing, if application he made immediately.

HUGH FOSTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WEAS just received from Philadelphia a splendid

assortment of

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,

SUITABLE THINNINGS AND

VESTINGS,

all of which were purchased low for cash in hand by himself, and will be sold at a moderate advance. He

has also made a permanent arrangement by which he

will be furnished with the NEWEST FASHIONS by

one of the best shops in Philadelphia. Gentlemen

are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Sept. 22, 1826—28-0.

JOHN M. HEWETT, TRUSS MAKER.

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

I am now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz.

The Common Steel, with & without the racket web,

The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,

The Morocco Nonlastic Band with spring pad, and

Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and

Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without

springs, and with private pockets,

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stay, to re

lieve pates in the breast,

Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers

Female Handbags, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825—18-tf

ISAAC F. HEATON, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has removed to a room

adjoining Mr. Clarke's Hair Shop, where he can accommodate his customers in the latest and neatest

fashions.

He wants one or two Boys as apprentices—he also

wants to employ 1 or 2 JOURNEYMAN TAILORS,

who are first rate workmen, and no other need apply.

Lexington, October 13—41

ELEVENTH CLASS,

GRAND MASONIC HALL

LOTTERY.

To commence Drawing in a few days.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	\$1000	is	\$1000
5 prizes of	400	is	2000
10 of	100	is	1000
30 of	50	is	1500
50 of	20	is	1000
100 of	10	is	1000
1300 of	5	is	6500

1496 Prizes amounting to..... \$14000

ONLY ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Actual sale of ten or upwards \$4.75

For a single Ticket 5.00

For half Tickets 2.50

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, from Jamaica, we have received our files of the *Itural Gazette* to the 25th, and of the *Public Ledger* to the 25th ult. The editor of the latter has remarks on the recent Order in Council.—"We do not anticipate any great evil to arise from the consequences of this order. It will bear hardest upon the Americans, and bring them to a conviction of the necessity of entire reciprocity. It will benefit the trade of Ireland, and of the British Colonies in North America, and great advantage will accrue to the British manufacturers."

This country will be under the necessity of paying higher prices for every American produce, but this good will ensue, that the produce of the country, its plantains, its coconuts, and its yams, will be more attended to, and the country more left dependent upon a foreign nation for the staff of life. This expected prohibition will give life to all the speculators of American produce, some of whom were trotting about nibly yesterday, looking for sellers who had not heard the news.

The Americans will soon find the necessity of giving way, and we have no doubt they will do. A be public will give us the credit of having anticipated from our own recollection, the cause which occasioned this interdiction; the publication of the official minute proves our opinion correct.

As soon as the United States Congress meets, which will be on the 4th of December, they will take the matter into consideration, if it be not previously settled by means of the discretionary power vested in the American and British executives. Indeed we expect the misunderstanding will soon be accommodated—perhaps it is so already. A few months may bring a revival of the interdiction."—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Our Correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Cartagena.

CARTAGENA, Sept. 26. 1826.

We had yesterday a messenger from Bolivar. He came from Quito by the way of Panama, and proceeded in a man of war for Porto Cabello and La Guaya. The object of his mission is to call a meeting of the people in every town, and if the majority wish a convention called, before 1430, to take into consideration a change of government, he intends to yield to their wishes.

Bolivar has had a good deal of trouble at Quito. He has been compelled to shoot about one hundred men and to hang a good many. They were tried and said "long live Ferdinand," &c. Bolivar has pledged himself to be in Bogota on the 12th of October."

The Tampico, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, sailed from Cartagena on the 9th ult. Capt. Palmer informs that a courier had just arrived from Peru, by way of Panama, with despatches from President Bolivar, announcing that he should be at Bogota on the 12th of October. A vessel had also just arrived from Porto Cabello, and brought a report that Gen. Pa-
ez had left Venezuela.

Extract of a letter from Cartagena, dated Sept. 26, received at New York per brig. Tampico.—A little difficulty happened a day's distance at Quito. It appears that there was a regiment stationed there formed of those that had been slaves. They became dissatisfied and went into the public square, and shouted long live King Ferdinand; they were suppressed, after having been fired on, and about 120 killed, besides many wounded.

Another letter of Sept. 24, says:—The Government yesterday asked a loan of \$40,000 from merchants of this city, which was advanced.

Vera Cruz papers to the 16th ultimo have been received at Philadelphia. The *Mercurio* of the 12th, contains a letter addressed by Mr. Poindexter to the citizens of the United States residing in Mexico, inviting them to join the legation in wearing orange on the left arm for thirty days, in testimony of respect for the memories of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

On the 20th August, the election of representatives for the national congress took place in Mexico. The Aguilas states that the liberal and federal party triumphed completely in the metropolis, and was believed to have done so throughout the Mexican union.—At an early hour in the morning, says the paper, the whole population of the capital was in motion proceeding to the polls. It does not appear that any disorders occurred.

The climate and convenience of Tacubaya, where the ex-convict congress of Panama will meet, are much extolled in the Mexican papers. There is to be a general public rejoicing on that day of the installation of "the great Americano Díaz" at Tacubaya.

Capt. Roundy, from Cumana, who arrived here yesterday in the schooner Apollo, via St. Thomas and Turks Island, left the former port on the 25th ult. He informs that Cumana had declared in favor of the Federation of Venezuela; the surrounding country was in a very unsettled state, and business was at a stand.

We learn from the Baltimore papers, by the arrival there from Porto Cabello, that there was no news of importance, except the arrival of Gen. Alvarado, from Bogota, on a mission, from which it was supposed, every difficulty would be amicably arranged. The country was still in great distress in consequence of the present political dissensions.—President Bolivar was expected in all October—the inhabitants were generally looking for him with great anxiety, believing him their friend and father, calculated to bush all disquietude, and to give new life to their hopes.

The Americans generally were not a little surprised that the United States' government had not long since sent out a man of war to Porto Cabello, since the Consul had written to that effect, and as the same had been done at Lagniara.

From Colombia.—The Baltimore Gazette of Friday, contains a letter from Colombia, which gives a view of affairs there different from that entertained by many persons in this country.—It will be found below.

Almop, Columbia, Aug. 4, 1826.

In the capital of this miserable country, (which has made England run mad) there have been experienced a number of earthquakes in the month of June. This has given cause to the clergy and monks to clamor against foreigners and freemasons, by preaching in the streets that these convulsions of nature are brought about by their machinations!!! In Bogota the monks are about 200 strong, and have the rubite under their control; and it is said that the government, as well as the foreigners, began to be alarmed, especially when "Muera el Congreso" was struck up in several places. The Vice President showed a great deal of spirit and alertness, keeping the garrison under arms the whole time. All the foreigners who were not in possession of arms immediately purchased them, and appointed a rendezvous in case of alarm. The Antonians begged to join, as they had fear, and were accounted foreigners by the inhabitants of Bogota. The Vice President Gen. Santander advised the foreigners to make themselves easy, and it is stated he assured them, that on the very appearance of a not taking place, or any disorderly meeting, he should lay hold of and shoot every Fiduciary found among them. Those who are not friendly to the clergy at all, that they use these low means of sowing discord and

disaffection towards the Republican form of government, as they begin to despair of regaining the vast authority they exercised over the minds, persons, and fortunes of their flocks, in the times of the Spanish government. But it is a general belief of the foreigners here, that they still possess so much power as to be dreaded by the existing government.

A paragraph here gives an account of the American Consul, Mr. Fudger, which has already been published; and adds, that a person had been taken up on suspicion of having committed the murder, on account of a personal quarrel about a private affair.

Of course, long before this, you are acquainted with the insurrectionary proceedings in Venezuela, brought about by the intrigues of Dr. Pena and Carabao, the folly of Gen. Marino and the ambition of Paez. Venezuela is the fairest portion of the Republic of Colombia, in every sense of the word. No other mortal but Bolivar can heal this wound without bloodshed. All the travellers who have had their own ends to serve, and have written accordingly. Many poor people will be deceived."

On the 22d of July, the citizens of the United States residing at Pampano presented a memorial to the American Charge d'Affaires, Col. Watts, in which they claim his protection in support of their just rights and privileges. The cause of this proceeding is stated to be that Richardson Galt, a citizen of the United States of America, was violently assaulted in the street about 7 o'clock, or a few minutes after, on the evening of the 20th inst. by two armed soldiers by order of a clergyman named Salvador Barraza, and has suffered considerable bodily hurt; the said Richardson Galt being at the time, and still continuing in a weak state of health.

That the ostensible reason for committing this outrage is, Mr. Galt's not kneeling down in the street as the Host passed him, although he explained as well as he could, that he was sick and could not kneel down without pain.

Baltimore, October 25.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AIRES.—The ship Hamilton, Appleton, has arrived at Ports mouth from Montevideo, which she left as late as the 21st of August. The particulars by her have not reached us, but our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres to a merchant in that city.

"Buenos Ayres, Aug. 5, 1826.

"Every article is high in this market.—Sugar 37 dollars per quintal, and other articles for consumption in proportion. Dollars are selling at 60 per cent in advance—doublets \$27. Fears are entertained respecting the paper currency. The Bank has much more paper out than it can redeem—should it be forced to stop payment, there will be great distress among the merchants.

—went into the public square, and shouted long live King Ferdinand; they were suppressed, after having been fired on, and about 120 killed, besides many wounded.

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Cordova has recalled her deputies from Congress, and had marched troops against Cartagena.—The paper currency of Buenos Ayres was much depreciated, say fifty per cent. Gold coins or Doubloons being worth 26 paper dollars. The prices at Buenos Ayres of many articles of import were very high; the blockade of that port being strictly enforced.

The above is given as the report of the day at Monte Video—no newspaper is printed there.

Last week, a very remarkable circumstance occurred at Potosi. A boy entered a pawnshop and offered, for "half a glass of whisky," a small copper coin which he had found in the rubbish of an old wall in the street. Soon after some gentlemen entered the shop, to whom the retailer showed the coin. One of the gentlemen very liberally offered for it, in British currency, a splendid shilling, fresh from the mint. The offer was rejected. The gentleman tendered a crown, a pound sovereign, with no better success; at last the offer rose so high as twenty pounds! but this offer also the indestructible publican refused. The coin is said to be the fourth

servants under a lively, are begging, or minning about the streets, or stirring in jails for debt where you will be long, if you follow that rascal's counsel?" "The punishment," says the young gentleman, "is fit for the sin, which men, possessed with great sums of their own money, will play the fiends make it another man; and if this be the humor of the town, I will return again to the country, and spend my estate among my neighbors and tenants, where you sit, speaking to the gentleman who dares so pitifully with him, shall be very welcome."

A person in Detroit, who had discovered some directions among the papers of his deceased father where to search for some hidden treasures, commenced digging in the rear of the town, and notwithstanding the unpromising prospects of such expeditions, his labor was rewarded by the discovery of between four and five thousand dollars. It is supposed this sum had been deposited there by the father during the last war.

The baggage was recently cut from behind a stage near Frankfort, N. Y. and plundered; one trunk contained \$600. As soon as it was discovered several persons were collected, and starred at midnight in pursuit of the robbers. A short distance from where the robbery was committed, the trunks were found rifled. Suspicion fell upon a person in the neighborhood who was arrested, and upon examination made a full confession.

The principal part of the property was recovered. It appears this is the fourth act of a similar kind, he has committed in the same neighborhood, within a short time.

We learn from a correspondent at Pernambuco, that when the intelligence of the death of Adams and Jefferson was received at that place on the 18th ult. the American shipping in port raised their flags at half-mast in testimony of respect for the memories of the deceased patriots.

Transmutation of Metals.—The gold found in the river near Quebec, seems to have undergone a transmutation which must be particularly unsatisfactory to the finders—after a very strict and close examination, and the application of divers chemical tests, it is decided to be nothing more than a portion of iron ballast.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Interference.—The editor of the *Trenton True American*, something more than hints that two gentlemen of New York, well known for their party zeal, rendered themselves extremely and offensively officious during the recent election in New Jersey. The persons referred to are Messrs. Swartwout and Ogden; if these things are done in a green tree, what shall be done in a dry?—if thus early, party feelings dictate such extensive encroachments, what may we not look for before the close of the presidential canvass.

Triangular Bell.—A pattern cast steel triangular bell has recently been suspended in the steeple of the Baptist meeting house in this borough, which for clearness of sound, is surpass'd by few bells that we have ever heard.—*Con. paper.*

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Symptoms are strongly indicated that the great state of New York with her overwhelming vote will side with the present administration—Governor Clinton will be elected Governor of that state by a powerful majority, if not unanimous—this is but a tribute to his merits, for no state was ever under greater obligations to a governor than New York to Mr. Clinton for his patriotism, energy and fidelity to her interests.

Mr. Clinton, no doubt as we all are, is an admirer and friend to General Jackson—he considers him a Patriot and hero; but every patriot & every hero will not make the best President—more is required than patriotism and heroism and gallant skill as these qualities are. Mr. Clinton has seen the course of the present administration, and we can not consider it consistent with the best interests of the country—believing this, it must command his respect and confidence—and doing so he must give it his support, he will give it his support, he has declared it.

Seeing all this, the accomplished Mr. Van Buren of New York, of Caucus manifesto memory, has found it eligible to make a somerset into the ranks of Mr. Clinton, and under his wing, has become an administration man. The political amanuensis of Mr. Van Buren, would never suffer him to remain obtrusive against a strong current. Many men think it best to go with a current if it is strong enough, rather than boldly to stem it. General Jackson's real fame is untarnished, unsuspected—but the attempt to place him in the Presidential chair, however silently acquiesced in by many able and good men, was evidently an affair got up by its authors to rally an opposition to the present administration believing that the brilliancy of his military exploits could about supplant the claim and steady wisdom of Mr. Adams. But the administration people are too discerning for that—they know that one man is fitted for the military field and another for the executive cabinet—few are found so great as to possess all the requisites for both.—Washington did but Washington stands alone. The administration people therefore will select men for the stations for which they are best fitted, and they will no more take General Jackson for their President than they will take Mr. Adams for their operative commander in war.

"Corain's Champion" established a few months ago at New York, to put down the present administration, is no more. It has given up the ghost. The election in New Jersey and Maryland, will have their effect elsewhere, as well as on the New York champion. Many a Jackson champion was laid low at the polls in those states.

DEM. PRESS.

In the neighboring States of Maryland and New Jersey, public opinion has been tested, at the ballot boxes. In Maryland in 1824, General Jackson had seven electoral votes, and Mr. Adams had but three. This year Mr. Adams' friends have carried seven members of Congress while those of General Jackson have elected but four.

In 1824 in New Jersey the Jackson electoral ticket carried by about 1500—this year the Adams' Congressional ticket has carried by about 3000 majority. This is that Public opinion displays itself in favor of the Administration and against General Jackson. The indication are now reasonably strong and clear that the vote of the State of Pennsylvania will be for Mr. Adams and not for General Jackson. There is an *elbow* in the affairs of men &c.

IB.

The board of officers has commenced its labors at Washington. In addition to the specific duties assigned to it, by the Secretary of War, of preparing a system of cavalry and artillery exercise, the board has been required by the Secretary carefully to examine the subject of militia organization and instruction generally, "reporting the defects of the present organization, and recommending such remedies as in its judgment will render our militia as skilful and effective, as it is brave and patriotic."

The second drawing will take place as soon as I can ascertain the amount of sales made abroad, of which the respective Agents will please advise me as early as possible, remitting at the same net proceeds. It will be observed that few prizes as yet have been drawn, consequently the wheels have become richer—Tickets however still remain at Five Dollars only.

J. M. FLIKE, Manager.

We some time since noticed the fact of a captain William Morgan, residing in Batavia, New York, leaving disappeared in a mysterious manner, and was suspected he had been violently seized, carried away and concealed by the freemasons of that place, in order to prevent a disclosure of the mysteries of the craft. Captain Morgan, a royal arch mason, having written a book on the subject, and being about to lay it before the public. This took place on the 11th ultimo, since which time he has not been heard of, and as alarming apprehensions were entertained by his family and friends, application was made to Governor Clinton who has issued a proclamation enjoining upon the officers and ministers of justice to be vigilant in bringing to justice persons accused of committing the outrage.

The following is an extract of a letter enclosing the proclamation.

"As it appears that the principal offenders are known, I have not thought it necessary to offer a specific reward for their detection and apprehension, but I am willing to defray any reasonable and necessary expenses that may be incurred for those persons.

"Deeply regretting and entirely condemning the outrages of which you complain, nothing shall be wanting on my part, due to the occasion and the emergency. No provocation can justify a resort to personal violence or an aggression upon the peace of society; and no person can be punished for his acts, however censorious or depraved, except by the legitimate authorities of the country."

As the object of captain Morgan appears to be to bring the fraternity into disrepute, is it not probable that he remains voluntarily sealed, in order to effect that purpose?

An affray took place in Augusta, Ga. on the 10th just about sunrise, between a Mr. Daniel Clements and a Mr. Lawrence Heydon, in which the former received four stabs in different parts of his breast, which terminated his existence in a very few minutes after they were inflicted.

The Savannah Republican of October, 14, informs that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in that city on Friday night last, about fifteen minutes before 10 o'clock. On the same day, there was a severe blow from the north east, from which it was feared the cotton planters on the Sea Island would suffer materially. The revenue cutter Crawford Paine, returned to the city, on account of the severity of the weather.

It is said that the male heir and lineal descendant of the Earl of Perth, has lately been discovered to be a poor pitiful in the Painshill colliery.

MASONIC.—The Institution of Freemasonry in New Hampshire, within the last two or three years, has nearly doubled its numbers.

MARRIAGES.

Married, in Cynthiana, Mr. Wesley Broadwell to Miss Elizabeth Timberlake.

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 10, 1826.

By a gentleman who left Frankfort yesterday, we are informed that the District Court of the United States for the seventh Circuit were sitting in Frankfort, and that Judge Boyle had qualified and taken his seat on the bench of that court.

The proceedings of the citizens of Millersburg on the subject of a Turnpike road from Maysville to Lexington, have been unavoidably postponed on account of a communication on the same subject, which had been previously received—It shall have a place in our next.

The election of a representative to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. James Johnson, has terminated in favor of Gen. McHatton, the Jackson candidate.

NOTES ON KEN TUSKY, SECTION 12.

The first permanent settlement made at Bryan's station was in 1779, principally by emigrants from North Carolina, the most conspicuous of whom were the family of Bryans, from whom the place took its name. There were four brothers viz: Morgan, James, William and Joseph, all respectable men in easy circumstances, with large families of children, and mostly grown. William, though not the eldest brother, was the most active and considered their leader. His wife was a sister of Col. Daniel Boone, as was also the wife of Mr. William Grant who likewise settled in Bryan's station in 1779.

In the spring of the year 1780, all the paths near the different stations, were almost perpetually watched by small parties of Indians, so that if a few men attempted to pass, they scarcely ever escaped being fired on; in consequence of which it became necessary, that the hunters should go in parties equal in number at least to the parties of Indians which usually watched their paths.

In the latter part of the month of May 1780, William Bryan with 15 or 20 men set out on a hunting party down Elkhorn creek. After going beyond the point where the paths were usually watched by Indians, in order to secure success in hunting, they divided, one part of the company was to cross Elkhorn Creek, and travel down on the north side, the other to go down on the south side, with an understanding that they all should meet at the mouth of Cane run, and encamp together the following night. The party who crossed the creek were headed by James Hogan, and had with them a led horse; the other party was headed by William Bryan. Hogan's party had travelled but a short distance after crossing the creek, before they heard the voice of some body cry out "boys stop!" on looking back they discovered several Indians closely pursuing them; they therefore laid whip to their horses and for several miles when in open woods, could see the Indians in their rear. The led horse was left behind early in the pursuit; one of the party had his hat pulled off by the brush, but the Indians were so close he could not take time to pick it up, but pushed on bare headed. Late in the evening Hogan and his party determined to recross the creek and come home that night, as they could not discover what was the number of the Indians in pursuit; and if they continued on to the mouth of Cane run, would probably lead them to where the other party were, and might by that means, sacrifice the whole. They accordingly recrossed the creek, and as soon as Hogan ascended the bank, dismounted, and waited until the foremost of the Indians had got to about the middle of the creek, when he fired on him, which produced a great splash in the water, but whether he killed or wounded him was not known, but the Indians ceased their pursuit.

Hogan and his party returned to Bryan's station that night, and before day the next morning with an additional number, started for the mouth of Cane run, to apprise Bryan's party of their danger. When they came within about a mile of the camp, they heard a number of guns near the place and concluded Bryan's party had fallen in with a gang of Buffaloes, they therefore pushed forward with great speed in the hope of participating in the sport, but before they came up, the firing ceased, and it being a little foggy, the smoke from the guns which had been fired settled down, and produced so great a darkness that Hogan and his party came within a few steps of a party of Indians before they discovered them; the Indians were setting down on their packs, having but a few minutes before fired on Bryan's party, which firing led Hogan to that point. As soon as Hogan's party discovered the Indians, they dismounted, and commenced an attack; it was met by the Indians with fire, and continued about half an hour, when the Indians being hard pressed gave way, and were ultimately and entirely defeated. Hogan lost one man killed and three wounded, the loss of the Indians were not known.

William Bryan and his party met at the mouth of Cane run the preceding evening agreeable to appointment, and encamped there. A little after day that morning, it (being foggy) they heard a bell at some distance, which they recognised to be the bell of the horse led by one of Hogan's party, the day before, and thinking they could not find the mouth of Cane run the over night, had stopped a little distance short, the bell sounded by seeming jerks as if on a horse that was hobbled. Bryan, to ascertain the fact, mounted his horse and with Israel Grant rode to where the bell was heard; when they came near the bell, which was among low cane, they were fired on by a number of Indians and both wounded; Bryan through the hip and knee (of which wounds he died) and Israel Grant across the back; they rode off and both escaped falling into the hands of the Indians, and were taken home after the action.

A short time after the above transaction Col. Daniel Boone and his brother Edward, went out to hunt on the waters of Licking. They came across a bear which the Col. shot, the bear ran off and Boone followed it down a branch, leaving his brother with the horses; the bear ran but a short distance

and fell, Boone had but just got to it before he heard several guns about the place where he had left his brother, and immediately after the yelp of a small dog, coming towards him. Satisfied that his brother was killed, and that the Indians were pursuing him by means of a dog, he betook himself to a cane break, in the hope they would not pursue him further, but he was mistaken. He had not gone far into the cane, before the dog came up with him; upon his turning on the dog he ran back to the Indians when he heard them encourage him forward, and the dog again pursued yelping, by which means he was so closely pursued by the Indians, that he thought his chance doubtful if he could not by some means get clear of the dog; and more especially as he had on a pair of new shoes, which became so slippery that he could scarcely keep his feet when he came on dry leaves. He therefore determined that when the dog approached him again he would endeavour to shoot him, (having loaded his gun before he pursued the bear) accordingly when the dog came up again, he approached nearer to Boone than at any former time, he therefore fired at the dog and luckily killed him when the Indians came to the dead dog, they gave a horrid yell, and from that moment he heard on more of them; he therefore proceeded more leisurely until he arrived at home. The next day Boone with a party went to the place where he supposed his brother was killed, and found his body which they buried.

SECTION 13 will contain an account of a meeting at Chillicothe of large detachments of Indian warriors from the Cherokee, Wyandot, Tawa and Potowatowm nations, as well as from several other nations bordering on the lakes—an address delivered to them by Simon Girty—of their march to and attack on Bryan's Station—of the fatal battle of the Blue Licks in which Kentucky lost many of her most valuable officers as well as men—

COMMUNICATED.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.

We would invite the attention of the public to an article which is copied below, from an Eastern paper, on the subject of "Mrs Leigh's system for the cure of stammering." It is one among many which the Eastern editors have volunteered in Mrs Leigh's behalf, and is intended to protect that lady and her accredited agents, against the acts of a horde of pests and impostors that have infested the towns and villages of the Eastern states, whose system of quackery and imposition has recently been exposed, and whom having been driven from that quarter by public indignation, are making their appearance in the Western country, to renew their practices of quackery and imposition.

With the exception of Mr D. Hall at Pittsburgh, and Dr. J. G. Vought at Nashville, Mr Yates is the only agent of Mrs Leigh west of the Allegany mountains—ALL ELSE not authorised by him who pretend to a knowledge of, or right to teach, or to sell the right to teach Mrs L's mode of cure, wherever they are, and wherever they are, in the states of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, are cheats and impostors, and no doubt will be treated as such. Their general insignificance and want of responsibility, alone protects them from the legal malice to which they are liable. In general they pretend either that they have been pupils of Mrs L, or have got their information from pupils. Now all pupils before they can become acquainted with Mrs L's mode of cure, are solemnly sworn to keep it secret. By their own story then, they are *forever*, if not *perjured*. But this is not all—we would leave it to greater casuists than we profess to be, to draw a distinction, if they can, between *imparting* or *receiving* information under such circumstances, and from such persons, and between *buying* and *selling* *stolen* *goods*.

Mrs Leigh's system is founded upon an original and philosophical principle; which is confirmed not by the great success which has ensued from its application only, but by the most critical examination of the anatomy and physiology of the organs of speech. The rules flowing from this principle, vary with the peculiar case of each patient—and in her practice, those who are cured only know what is necessary for their own case. Hence a disclosure would seem to be, as it indeed is impossible, unless made by herself. Her *rein* reaches the mind too, which is in no small degree the seat of the disease, and of consequence effect a radical cure. But her lever of greatest power, is her peculiar mode of *influencing* the *initiative* powers of the sufferer—and this, in which consists all the difficulty, can be done by *example* only. Here an *experienced* teacher is required. There is no other mode of communicating it, writing or printing cannot reach it any more than you could describe by language a picture so as to enable another to copy it without seeing the original; and hence any published system or mode of cure, for a disease so subtle as that of speech, must necessarily be imperfect. How ever perfect the system may be, with an *experienced* teacher not one to an hundred could cure himself. With regard to certain systems recently exposed, (for a right to teach which it is a little ludicrous to learn, that certain persons have lately been gullied out of their money when they might have read it in some of the public papers) we would remark (not to prejudice the public mind against them, let them pass for what they are worth) that whatever is of any importance in these systems is not a secret disclosed, as they have been styled, but the rules laid down to be observed, are of the most simple kind, and to be found in Murray's rules for learning children to read. But as to their being Mrs Leigh's system, or a part of it, we are free to say, the authors of those rules know nothing at all about it.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

Mrs Leigh's system for the cure of Stammering.—One of the most singular traits in the character of the present age is the mania for speculation, imposture, and money-making. This is not confined to one or two branches of business. It extends to every art and every science. If a person of talent and genius invents some useful process in education, art, or science he no sooner sets out in the world to reap the reward of his exertions, than a number of adventurers, and impostors precede his way, or linger on his footsteps to gull the simple and to catch the unwary.

Some few years ago, some persons invented a short method of teaching grammar. It had many advantages, and was favourably received. No sooner was its popularity advanced than hosts of adventurers, men and women, leaving their ploughs and spinning wheels, flooded the Southern and West-

ern States, advertising, grammar to be taught in thirty six lessons, the French language in ten, with a lot of Latin and Greek thrown into the bargain. One of the greatest evils which the literature of Germany is said to suffer, is the scope given by their laws to piracy. In England there is something of the like kind done, but not to the same extent as in the former country. There is a species of pirating the inventions of others, in our country, which should be frowned down by the public voice.

One of the most flagrant instances of this kind which have recently come to our notice is that connected with the valuable discovery made by Mrs. Leigh of this city, for the cure of stammering and impediments of speech. The value of this discovery, and the great number of cures already effected are authenticated by the most respectable names in our country. The reputation of Mrs. Leigh's system, has attained such a height, that numbers of worthless characters, who for years past have been perambulating the country, as steam doctors, grammar teachers, naming sellers, language masters, and tin pedlers, have now assumed the title and style of "Curers of stammering on the system of Mrs. Leigh, of New York." Her regular agents in every part of the country, may always be well known. They carry their credentials with them. The impostors may also be discovered, from the foolish method of their cures, their general ignorance, and their want of certificates signed by Mrs. Leigh and Dr. Yates of this city. We understand that many of these pickpockets, (for that is their true designation,) have been wandering over the middle states, prescribing as many various ways as they had patients foolish enough to credit, or cash to pay them. Sometimes they order the strings of the tongue to be cut, at other times the nerves of the cheek must be disengaged. To-day, they still cotton in their patients ears and to-morrow, almost smother another poor creature in a steam bath. One orders his pupils to speak slow, and another who have heard the story of Dennisshires, fill the mouth with pebbles.

When these impostors penetrate to the villages and country towns, they carry with them lots of hand-bills, recommendations, certificates & vouchers of their cures and qualifications. They also impose oaths on their pupils, for the better preservation of their "infalible system," as they term their coton, steam or pebble prescriptions. We have understood that a whole duck of these pretended Stammer Doctors have precipitated themselves up on the western states, and are making their appearance in Ohio, Kentucky &c. During the approaching winter season they expect to reap a rich harvest there. The newspapers in these quarters, ought to warn the public against such depredations upon the unsuspecting and simple. Mrs. Leigh's system is unknown to any person but her accredited agents. These can easily be ascertained by a small degree of discretion. Her system is the only one founded on correct, and philosophical principles. It reaches the very seat of the disease, and is the mind, and in consequence effects a radical cure.

This has been proved by the experience of hundreds who have been cured by her method. It was but the other day we saw a gentleman from Virginia, who had been long afflicted with this disease converse with much fluency and precision, after a quarter of an hours instruction. The most scientific gentlemen of the country have examined her cures, and pronounced them perfect. Such a valuable system ought to be protected from the arts of imposition, and in truth it will be.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

William Beach Laurence, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legion of the United States of America, near His Britannic Majesty, in place of John A. Kiug, resigned.

Christopher Neale, of the District of Columbia, to be Judge of the Orphans' Court for the county of Alexandria, in said District, in place of Philip R. Fendall, resigned.

John Boyle, of Kent, is to be Judge of the United States in and for the District of Kent, in place of Robert Tripp, appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA REPRESENTATIVES IN THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.—Joel B. Sutherland, David H. Miller, Samuel Anderson, Charles Miner, James Buchanan, John B. Sterigere, William Adams, Joseph Frey, Jr., Samuel D. Ingham, George Wolf, James Green, William Ramsey, James Wilson, Chauncy Forward, James S. Mitchell, Samuel McLean, Lapey Vanburen, George Kremer, John Mitchell, Joseph Lawrence, Richard Coulter, James S. Stevenson, Robert Orr, Jr., Andrew Stevens, Mr. Barlow. New members are marked *.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The newspapers to 16th September from Mexico have been received at Philadelphia. They contain a notice from our Minister, Mr. Poinsett to all the citizens of the United States of America, residing in the Republic of Mexico, to join in wearing a grape on the left arm for thirty days, in testimony of esteem and respect for the memories of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

Commodore Porter had issued his recruiting orders. The 16th of September—the anniversary of the glorious cry of Independence in the town of Dolores, was to be celebrated at Vera Cruz and elsewhere with pomp and enthusiasm.

[Dolores is a town of Mexico, situated in the state of Guanajuato, and near the city of that name. The REVOLUTION, which led to the establishment of the present Republic of Mexico, commenced in this town, by the revolt of the inhabitants against the tyranny of Spain, on the 16th of September 1810. They were led on by a priest and resident of the place, by the name of Don Manuel Hidalgo y Costilla.]

On the 20th August, the election of representatives for the National Congress took place, throughout Mexico. The Aquila newspaper states that the liberal or federal party triumphed completely in the metropolis, and was believed to have done so throughout the Mexican Union. At an early hour in the morning, says a paper, the whole population of the capital was in motion proceeding to the polls.

Congress of Tucumán.—There is to be a general public rejoicing in Mexico, on the day of the installation of the ci-devant Congress of Panama, which is to assemble at Tucumán shortly. It is termed by the Mexicans, "the great American Diet."

The climate and conveniences of Tucumán are much extolled in the Mexican papers. The town is handsomely situated six miles W. N. W. of the city of Mexico. There is a beautiful causeway of cut stone leading from the town into the city.

The board of officers assembled in Washington for the purpose of preparing and reporting a system of Cavalry and Artillery exercises for the Militia, is now organised, and has commenced business.

TO RENT,

A VERY comfortable Dwelling House, &c. situated on Short street. For terms, &c. enquire at the Office of Charles Humphreys, Esq. of ALEX. M. DUNN.

November 10.—45s

UNITED STATES' TELEGRAPH."

MR JOHN NORTON is authorised to receipt for any sums due me on account of the United States' Telegraph.

B. GREEN.

Sept. 12 1826—27s

AUCTIONS.

J. M. PIKE, MAKES HIS DEBUT AS AN AUCTIONEER

ON TO-MORROW,

When he will sell a large collection of

BOOKS;

Among which are a number of STANDARD WORKS

He will also sell a great variety of other articles, which are necessary to enumerate.

His friends and the public generally are invited to attend. Sale will commence at half past 6 o'clock.

Lexington, Nov. 10.

Selling off

BY AUCTION.

On Monday 21st, Tuesday 22d & Wednesday 23d

inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Will be sold without reserve to close sundry Consignments, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of the following Articles:

CLOTHS: Cassimere; Cambric; Vestings; Rose

Regents, Electroal and Savoy Cloths

Double milled Drab, superior quality do

Ladies' Habit and pelisse do

Blue, black and fancy double milled CASSIMERES

Superior CANSINETTS, assorted colours

9 3 10-4 11- and 12-4 Rose Blankets

3 3 1-2 and 4 1-2 Point do

A beautiful assortment of the most fashionable Calicoes and Prints—fast colours

Crimson, White and Fancy color'd Merino Shawls and Scarfs

Cashmere SHAWLS, assorted

Black, Blue and Fancy Norwich CRAPES

Black, plain and figured BOMBERETTES

Assorted colours do

A superior assortment of bleached, brown, checked

and plain Domestic Goods

A handsome assortment of plain and figur'd Plannels

Scots and Circassian PLADS—new patterns

Plain black GROS-DE-NAPLES

A great variety of black SILK

Figured and plain SATINS, assorted colours

Thread Laces and Inse tions

Bobinet lace do

Wide Bobinet lace

Worked and Embroidered Bobinet Veils

Worked

POETRY.

FROM THE WHIG AND BANNER.

The two following were among the poems, offered for the prize at the opening of the New Institute at Nashville. They are not destitute of poetical merit, and being the productions of citizens of Tennessee, will no doubt be read with pleasure by the friends and patrons of our native literature.

From distant realms, beyond the hoariest main,
From Alion's clif, or near the Gallic Seine,
The asthetic muse, fair source! chid,
Bathed swift flight, and sought the western wild,
In pensive, thoughtful, melancholy mood,
Near bubbling streams, or where the rude rocks
stood.

She gazed! No sound was heard, save from afar
The pucker'd scream breaking on the air,
The spring screechowl, and the twittering bats,
Or wild deer, bleating o'er the verdant dells.
Fast by Sewanee's roiled her silent stream,
Nor yet the sun had wok the morning gleam;
The morn surveyed! shook from her robe the dew,
Then round her phantom form its folds, she drew,
Stretched her fair hand—delightful pleasure leapt;
Here she exclaim'd my temples shall be reared:
Here on this rock, where wild beasts prowled by night,
And red men light their rude bark fires at night,
A fane shall rise, with rivalry and strife,
To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to life.
Joy exultant came! The sister Graces peer,
And breathe their wild note to the listening ear,
Borne on the morning blast, it lingering sweeps
Down the brou, or o'er the mountain steep:
E'er it returned it from the distant hill;
And mourn'd lost it on the playful rill;
The forest monsters list the moring strain,
Repulse a while, then seek the cliffs again!
The savage red man from his slumber wakes,
Thro' every nerve a chilling horror breaks,
The instrument of death—its arrows—bow,
He grasps, expecting soon some daring foe;
For sounds so new—so strange—so passing wild,
Had never roused from sleep Swaneey's child.
The strain is flushed, propulsive dreams gone by,
Freedom's broad banner proudly waves on high!
Now greets the ear the hum of busy strife,
While rosy Virtue smooths the toils of life:
The poet here, with poetry combined,
And music, sweetest solace of the mind,
Within these spacious rooms—so science rear'd—
Shall stand protected, cherished and rever'd.

*Sewanee was the original Indian name of what is now Cumberland River.

To trace mankind along their mazy walk,
The mimic actors o'er the stages stalk,
Our scene of wows without disguise,
The world's true traits, fresh, vivid as they rise.
The wily heart is here laid bare to view—
Its lab'rs thread by the poet's clue.
The mard'rer's conscience here shall feel its sting;
His blood-stained hands, in deep despair shall wring,
We here too strew what awful havock's done,
By mad'ning play—by fortunes lost and won.
The traitor wretch who plots against the state,
His doom we shew from Caesar's bloody fate.
Revenge we teach to mord his hellish heart,
To love its foe, to stoy its mord'rous dart.
The fair are shewn what artful plans are laid,
To wrap their fame to censure's black'ning shade.
The artless youth, by warnings, here is taught
To rush from vice, to ly before he's caught.
The Miser, close, we urge from Sivea's part,
To pour out comforts on the wounded heart.
The profligate Rake may view his haggard face,
And learn to live—to live without disgrace
The prum, pert Dandy, stid with pride and stays,
May see and loath Bob Logic's apish ways.
The harden'd Father, deaf to nature's laws,
We sooth, by pleading in his children's cause.
The wayward Child who spurns its parents' rule,
We would to duty in our rigid school.
Religion too, in precepts well refu'd,
Is here presented to the pio mind;—
N it in the gaudy pageantry of show!—
In the pure faith which marks the meek and low!
Here science finds its vot'ries and its friends,
For all our aims to its advancement it tends.
The Statesman, faithful to the people's cause,
We love with fervor for its equal laws.
The Soldier, brave, who for his country bleeds,
The Drama honore for his danates deeds:
Oft with this corps the gallant JACKSON land,
And CARROLL too in grateful strains applaud.
* * * * *
These are the truths which "well trod stages" teach;
We'll cite, with care, a case in point for each!
A MOUNTAINER.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' LITERARY GAZETTE.

RUBY LAKE.

Near Stamford Springs, to the State of Connecticut, is a handsome sheet of water, commonly called Square Pond, but to some persons known by the poetic name of Ruby Lake. The latter appellation it has received from the large garnets with which its shores are abundantly strewed, by the action of the waves upon the rocks which contain them. In the same neighbourhood is a beautiful trout stream, which winds thro' a narrow valley of a picturesque character, & in one place so narrow as to be impassable, except by wading in the channel for a considerable distance. The rocks there contain an abundance of crystallized quartz, pieces of which fall into the water, and stud the dark stones, over which it runs. The trees also form a complete canopy overhead, and the place is one of the most singular I know.—The stream is called Diamond Brook. After following its course for some distance one summer's day, I found the scene suddenly opening; and a green meadow, of about half an acre, presented itself, surrounded by hills, with a small fern house near the bank, and two or three old trees, and a flower garden kept with great neatness.

The following verses apply to this solitary spot. All that region was formerly subject to the Mohicans, who had acquired it by conquest, and called it Wabbequasset.

No lonelier spot the bluebird's song
With cheerful echo e'er did wake;
No shadier stream the vales among
E'er wet the wood-duck's emerald neck.

No current ever purer ran
From stain of war or blood till now;
But o'er you lake a savage man,
Dark Lucas, gilds his silent prow.

Though Wabbequasset mourns her dead,
And snaps right till Sacheen's yield;
What too these lonely banks would tread,
Which forests shade and mountain shield!

The sun, just peering o'er the mount,
Shines on a little plain beneath;
Glitters on many a bubbling fountain,
And gilds the lessening vapour wreath.

With hearts as quiet as the stream,
Rapes bright as crystals in its bed,
The children blessed the early beam
Upon their father's cottage shed.

The trout has fled its fav'rite brake,
The duck her shad'ly coverous, —
How came this gen' in Ruby Lake
'Mong the bright sands of Diamond Brook?

'Tis a red drop of human blood,
She'll on the shore, — the wave is dy'd—
The sun is stalkin through the wood,
Among the rocks the orpheus hide.

Their mournful fate no story tells,
You mossy mound no legend bears,—
But there the cowslip hangs its bells,
And evening spruates it with tears.

AGRESTIS.

FRAGMENT.

All are not just because they do not wrong,
But he who will not wrong when he may,
He is the truly just. I praise not them
Who in their petty dealings prefer not;
But him, whose conscience spurns a secret fraud
When he might plodder and defy surprise;
It is the praise, who, looking down with scorn
On the false judgments of the partial herd,
Consists his own clear heart and nobly dares
To be, and not to be thought an honest man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER OF ADVICE FROM A FATHER TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

Written immediately after her marriage.

The following letter is said to be from the pen of one of the best and greatest men that Virginia has produced.

MY DEAR.—You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, amiable, noxious conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend, on the one hand, or on that impudence which a want of reflection or passion may prompt on the other.

You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open generous disposition. You have therefore, in your power all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness; it cannot be marred, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you might invariably to pursue—if you now see clearly the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice, often such as will give us many a paug, unless we see beforehand, what is always the most praiseworthy, and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim which you should impress deeply upon your mind, is, never to attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure or any other means. A man of sense, of prudence of warm feelings can not, and will not, bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look or expression. The current of his affection is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel mortification, the most poignant; he is belittled even in his own eyes and, be assured the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of his husband, will never regain the high ground, which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, it be a good man he expects from her smiles not frowns, he expects to find in her one who is not to control him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct; but one who will place such confidence in him, as to believe that his prudence is his best guide.—Little things what in reality are mere trifles in themselves, often produce bickering, and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute; yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured that one difference, outweighs them all a thousand or ten thousand times. A difference with your husband, ought to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one that must which must never be permitted to enter a habitation, to be most studiously guarded against; it is a destination, where all should be peace, unprepared confidence and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by her opposition or her differences? Nothing. But she loses every thing; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues, she loses his love, & with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain. The love of a husband can be retained, only by the high opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence and of her devotion to him. Let nothing, upon any occasion, even lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should augment every day, he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities, which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman, when her personal attractions are no more.

A Curious Fact.—By a Lady from Lake Champlain, we learn the following singular incident, which took place in consequence of the terrible concussion of the steamboat Congress and Phoebe off the harbour of Port Kent, on the evening of the 4th inst. On board the Congress were three beautiful sisters, Juvesses, from Montreal, on their way south, attended by their tather. It has always been stated, that the baggage room with all its contents, mail and baggage, were crushed into atoms and dropped into the lake in 200 feet water. These sisters, on making Mr. Howard's hotel in the village of Port Kent, were incosiderable, not so much for the loss of their trunks, as for a casket one of them had in her trunk, containing jewels to a great amount; even this loss they did not seem to regard; but the casket contained a miniature painting of their deceased mother, which could never be replaced. They proceeded south; all the boats in the vicinity, living in vain searched the lake for floating trunks, at length by chance, in passing the shore of Crab Island, near Plattsburgh, 10 miles distance from the scene, the precious casket was recovered floating amidst rocks, in good condition.

busied to attend his property, by all honest and judicious means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit, as a cabinet, a judicious or patriotic in instituting some charitable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune, by honest means, and particularly by professional exertions, comes derive, particularly satisfied, in it's effects, as well as from the increasing estimation in which it is held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence and wise economy always prevail. Let cheerfulness, order, judgment, be seen to fill your domestic circle. Craft, misery with a just ingenuity; always reserve something for the cause of charity, and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. Your servants in particular, will have the strongest claim upon your charity; let them be well fed, well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never unkindly treated.

From the *American Farmer*.

Those who suffer from any derangement of the kidneys are recommended to abstain from porter, ale, or beer, and to make a free use of honey. One who speaks from experience.

New method of cleaning Silks, Wollens and Cottons.

The following recipe is recommended as a good method of cleaning silk, wullen and cotton goods, without damage to the texture or colour of the same.

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated; then pour the inedigous liquor from the fucus, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned shall then be laid upon a thin cloth on a table, and having provided a clean sponge dip the sponge into the potato liquor, and apply it to the article to be cleaned, till the dirt is perfectly separate; then wash it in clean water several times. Two middle sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water. The white fucus will answer the purpose of soap, and make an useful nourishing food, with soup or milk, or serve to make starch and hair powder. The coarse pulp, which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry carpets, or other coarse goods. The inedigous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton or woolen goods without hurting or spoiling the colour; it may also be used in cleaning oil paintings, or furniture, that is soiled. Dried painted wainscots may be cleaned by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards robbing the wainscot with it.

A Curious Fact.—By a Lady from Lake Champlain, we learn the following singular incident, which took place in consequence of the terrible concussion of the steamboats Congress and Phoebe off the harbour of Port Kent, on the evening of the 4th inst. On board the Congress were three beautiful sisters, Juvesses, from Montreal, on their way south, attended by their tather. It has always been stated, that the baggage room with all its contents, mail and baggage, were crushed into atoms and dropped into the lake in 200 feet water. These sisters, on making Mr. Howard's hotel in the village of Port Kent, were incosiderable, not so much for the loss of their trunks, as for a casket one of them had in her trunk, containing jewels to a great amount; even this loss they did not seem to regard; but the casket contained a miniature painting of their deceased mother, which could never be replaced. They proceeded south; all the boats in the vicinity, living in vain searched the lake for floating trunks, at length by chance, in passing the shore of Crab Island, near Plattsburgh, 10 miles distance from the scene, the precious casket was recovered floating amidst rocks, in good condition.

Albany Daily Advertiser.

From the *American Medical Review*.

CASE OF A HORNS WOMAN.

Marlborough, Montgomery County Penn July 10, 1826

Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to forward for your perusal the following case of a horned woman, hoping that from its very rare occurrence, it may not prove unacceptable. The account may be relied on, as many others besides myself have seen her, and as she resides but five miles distant from this place. Mrs. B., aged about seven years, the wife of a farmer of Ulcks county, of a robust constitution, was affected, four years ago with a troublesome itching over the centre of the paternal bone of the left side. In a short time she perceived a hard tumor of a horn, a structure occupying the place thus affected, which continued to increase, so that by the end of twelve months it had attained the length of one inch. Without any cure desirable pain, it has progressed in its growth each year, and is at present four inches in length, and as thick as one's little finger. It is not attached to the bone, but evidently an affection of the cuticle; commencing with a granular hour glass-shaped tumor of three eighths of an inch in length, from which the horn abrav'ly rises. After growing straight for one inch and three quarters, it takes a slight direction, and is composed nearly a circular turn and a half horizontally, of about the diameter of a quarter of a dollar piece. In appearance it so closely resembles the horn of a buck sheep, that it would be difficult to distinguish between them. It is of the same colour, dingy yellow; is as perfectly hard, and has the rings instured to a horn of an antelope, tapering also, as it does, to the end. As it occasions no pain, except when a blow compresses it, so it causes no trouble to the head; and, on account of what is far more moment with her superstitious belief, that it is a judgment from above, for some trifles she committed, she resists all persuasions to have it removed. With sentiments of gratitude, I am yours, &c.

GEO. R. MORTON.

I. B. Irish Rhee.

KIAN AND THE INDIANS.—Great souls always assimilate. The Huron Chiefs have been to see Kian perform at Quebec. The Mercury was during his stay in this city the fire Huron chiefs Algabah, Icau-n-hone, V-sone, Rechance, & co-negashan from Lorette, have been introduced to the great actor, who was so much struck with the native dignity of their manners, that he presented each of them with a silver medal in token of his friendship, neatly engraved by Mr. Smillie, and bearing the following inscription.

PRESENTED
BY EDMUND KIAN,
The British Actor,
To —————,
A Chief of the Huron Indians,
October 5, 1826.

FRANCIS.

FRANCIS.